

62

[1959]

Ac

JOSEPH S. MERRITT, INC.

SHIP TO:

INVOICE TO:

Dundalk, Md.

TO SHIP:

REQUESTED SHIP VIA:

GROWING ON
 EARLY FORCING
 EASTER FORCING
 MOTHER'S DAY FORCING

JAN 20 1959 ★

GENTLEMEN: PLEASE DUPLICATE OUR LAST ORDER
 SHIP HYDRANGEAS AS INDICATED BELOW

All Prices Per 100 Plants, In Units of 25 Per Variety F.O.B. Dundalk (Baltimore), Md. Pot Sizes → Number of Shoots →	SPRING DELIVERY		FALL DELIVERY - DORMANT				
	For Growing On		For Easter and Mother's Day Forcing				
	Rooted Cuttings	3" 1 Shoot	3" 1 Shoot	4" 1 Shoot	2 or More	5" 3 or More	6" 4 or More
1959 INTRODUCTIONS per 100	30.00	50.00	50.00	65.00	80.00	100.00	150.00
*ENZIONDOM (M) A New Pink							
*MERRITT'S BLUE (M) A Good Blue							
MERRITT'S PRIDE (M) A New Red							
NOVELTIES per 100	20.00	40.00	40.00	55.00	70.00	90.00	125.00
FLAMBOYANT (M) Medium Pink							
MONTE FORTE PERLE (M) Carmine Red							
TODI (M) Dark Pink							
STANDARD VARIETIES per 100	16.00	30.00	30.00	45.00	60.00	80.00	100.00
HAMBURG (E) Carmine							
*KUHNERT (M) Rose Pink							
*MERVEILLE (L) Light Red							
*RED STAR (M) Brilliant							
REGULA (E) White							
*ROSE SUPREME (M) Rose Pink							
SISTER THERESE (M) Best White							
STRAFFORD (M) Dark Pink							
"OUR SELECTION" OF ALL VARIETIES →			NOTE: "Our Selection" - Billed According to Varieties Shipped.				
TOTALS ORDERED →							

*These Varieties Blue Easily - See "Flower Colors" - Opposite Side. (E) - Early (M) - Mid-Season (L) - Late



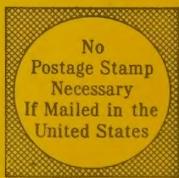
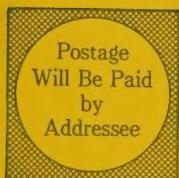
JOSEPH S. MERRITT, SR.
Joe



JOSEPH S. MERRITT, JR.
Joe, Jr.



D. STEWART PADGETT
Stew



BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

FIRST CLASS PERMIT No. 10524, BALTIMORE, MD.

— POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY —

JOSEPH S. MERRITT, INC.

BOX 4088

DUNDALK 22, MARYLAND



JOSEPH S. MERRITT, INC.
HYDRANGEA SPECIALISTS
BOX 4088, DUNDALK 22, MARYLAND

FIRST CLASS MAIL



IMPORTANT CULTURAL SUGGESTIONS!

OVER TEN ACRES OF MERRITT'S HYDRANGEAS GROWING FOR YOU



Over 1000 Varieties
Plants \$1.50-\$9.95
Post-Mail Catalogue \$1.00

JOSEPH S. MERRITT INC.

Greenhouses at 1919 Hydrangea Rd.
From Merritt Blvd., turn East on
Stansbury Rd. to Hydrangea Rd.

The Maryland Flower Garden

HYDRANGEA SPECIALISTS

MAIL ADDRESS: P. O. BOX 4088, DUNDALK (BALTIMORE) 22, MD.

Phones:

Business, ATwater 5-1919
Res., J.S.M., Jr. ATwater 4-4391
Res., J.S.M., Sr. Idlewood 5-7456
Res., D.S.P. ATwater 5-3428

HYDRANGEA CULTURE IN BRIEF

Part A — Starting From Rooted Cuttings

1. PREPARING SOIL — A good soil mix consists of 2 parts loam and 1 part peat (or well rotted cow manure) and for heavy soil, add 1 part sharp sand. Soil pH should be 6.0 to 6.5, so add lime as needed. Sterilize soil either by METHYL BROMIDE (wait 72 hours before using soil) or steaming, for weed control.

2. POTTING CUTTINGS — Pot to 3" pots to conserve greenhouse space, or to the larger sized pots to avoid shifting. Place outside after danger of frost is passed. Plunge pots in well drained soil, or in raised beds of ashes or sharp sand to provide good drainage. Shade with snow fence or other partial shade material until roots are established.

3. SOIL & WATER TESTING — Test frequently (your college or state extension service will do this for you at a nominal charge if you do not have your own testing equipment) and add nutrients as needed. Keep soil pH at 6.0 to 6.5.

4. SUMMER FEEDING — Heavy NITROGEN feeding is usually indicated. Keep PHOSPHOROUS and POTASSIUM at medium level. A 25-10-10 fertilizer is a good general purpose feed. Liquid feeding is desirable for economy and speed. Feed small doses frequently, such as 1½ lbs. to 100 gals. water every 10 days. This reduces possibility of burning. Feed as soon as roots are established and continue until late September.

5. WATERING — Hydrangeas require ample and frequent watering, but they should not be sitting in water soaked ground.

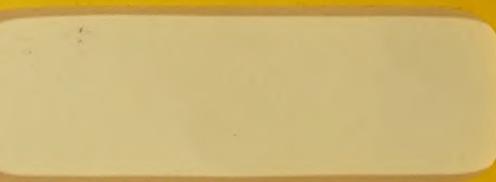
6. PINCHING — Varieties such as STRAFFORD and MERVEILLE should be pinched about June 20, and for ranker varieties wait until about July 5. Pinch as low as possible, but always leave 2 sets of leaves to give plants enough lateral buds to produce 2 to 4 shoots.

7. FALL STORAGE — Don't take a chance on frost or freezing. Flower buds begin to initiate when night temperatures drop below 60° F. Store them in daylight until buds are fully initiated (about October 10-20th), after which they may be placed in dark storage with temperatures about 40° - 45° F for about 6 weeks. This fully cures the buds and the plants will force easier and faster from a longer period of dormancy.

Part B — Forcing From Dormancy

8. POTTING — Before shifting from growing to finishing pots, thoroughly soak or slightly crush the ball of earth. (See para. 1 for soil mix)

9. TIMING — Varieties such as STRAFFORD require about 100-110 days, while others like HAMBURG will force in about 90 days, if the plants have been well cured. Under-fed plants may take 10 days longer. The flower bud should be about the size of a pea 8 weeks before sale date when grown in night temperatures of 60° F. Shorten or lengthen forcing time by raising or lowering temperatures accordingly. CAUTION: Never drop temperatures below 55° as MILDEW may develop.



10. FEEDING — The use of a 25-10-10 fertilizer for liquid feeding is usually desirable, at the rate of 3 lbs. to 100 gals. water every 10 days, starting as soon as new growth appears in the plants. Make occasional soil tests to avoid over feeding, which will cause burning.

11. FLOWER COLORS — The amount of available ALUMINUM in the soil during forcing period determines the color of the flowers.

(a) Best PINKS are obtained when the ALUMINUM in the soil is tied up by keeping the pH at 6.0 - 6.5 (with proper use of a lime) and feeding with high NITROGEN and high PHOSPHOROUS fertilizer. CAUTION: Always avoid over feeding to prevent burning.

(b) Best BLUES are obtained when the ALUMINUM is available to the plant. Use varieties that are easily blued. Avoid use of lime, keep the pH at 5.5 or below and use 25-0-20 or 25-5-20 fertilizer, applying only as often as necessary to maintain good growth and green color in the leaves. Use up to 6 applications of ALUMINUM SULPHATE at rate of 1 lb. to 7 gals. water.

12. CHLOROSIS — Lack of iron in the soil, or injured roots resulting from over feeding or excess watering will cause chlorosis, which usually shows up as a yellowing of leaves, with darker green veins. The cause for this condition should be detected and corrected immediately to prevent permanent damage to the plants. While corrective action is being taken, use a CHELATED IRON at rate of 1 ounce to 25 gals. water to restore green color in leaves.

13. MILDEW — Dark and damp weather, or night temperatures below 55° F can cause mildew. Best treatment is to open vents as much as possible, particularly on cloudy days. Apply SULPHUR to heating pipes, or use MILDEX, if available in your area. Normally the condition will correct itself with plenty of fresh air and sunlight. CAUTION: Some AEROSOL INSECTICIDES are not compatible with SULPHUR. Play safe by not using aerosols within 7 days following sulphur application.

14. INSECTS — Avoid crowding plants, keep them well fertilized, properly ventilated and heated. APHIDS can be controlled by LINDANE, and the DIATHION or PARATHION aerosols are excellent for control of RED SPIDER and APHIDS.

15. FUNGUS — Either ZERLATE or FERMATE will serve as good controls for fungus.

16. FINISHING — Attempt to harden off the plants about 2 weeks before sale by opening vents a little more, and lowering night temperatures to 55 - 60° F (but not below 55° F). Hardening the plants will help them stand up better in retail stores and customers' homes. ALWAYS SOAK THE PLANT WELL BEFORE DELIVERY.

Joseph S. Merritt, Jr.

Revised September 1958

MERRITT'S HYDRANGEAS BLOOM